

THE BRANDON MAIL.

VOL. NO.

BRANDON MAN. THURSDAY JAN. 26. 1893.

FIVE CENTS



There is no doubt that Premier Greenway made a serious mistake when he refused to co-operate with the Ottawa Government in the exhibit at the World's Fair. From the correspondence it is evident Mr. Daly and other members of the government have done, and are doing, all they can to make that exhibit a success and Mr. Greenway now starts out with a side show of his own. All this will simply tend to lower the estimate of the whole, and if this is the result the country must hold Mr. Greenway and his cabinet alone responsible.

COMMUNICATION.

MODIFY THE TARIFF.

To the Editor,
I am pleased to see that your Editorial "Food for reflection," which appeared in the Mail of December 29th has brought out letters from farmers endorsing that article, and I believe there are thousands of loyal Conservatives all over this western country who feel just as earnest about this Tariff Reform as do your correspondents, but have been loth to take the initiative. But now others have made a break from such one-sided logic, and you will see that the people will rouse up in their might and ask for a readjustment of the Tariff, and if their demands are not granted, will be compelled in self-preservation, to withdraw for a time their support to the party who has done so much for this country in the past, but who do not yet seem to realize the changed conditions under which we as farmers are expected to plod away without grumbling. Things have just come to this pass with us, we will have to be relieved of this heavy duty or a large proportion of it if we are to compete with the rest of the world in the markets of Great Britain.

We do not think our government so powerful that they can legislate to increase the prices of our produce in outside markets but they can do what would be equally beneficial to us, they can by a reduction of the Tariff on machinery, implements, coal oil, etc., and by exempting away altogether the duty on binder twine, increase our purchasing power for what we receive for our produce and make it possible for us to pay our debts including our subscription to the Mail promptly.

Now Mr. Editor while I have heard many express themselves as pleased that you have taken the stand you have on this Tariff question most of them would be pleased to hear from you on freight rates, so that both of our grievances may be discussed at the same time. Can you tell us how it is possible for the C. P. R. to bring a car of immigrants effects from any point in Ontario to Souris for \$122 while they charge \$295.00 for the same car to return to Ontario loaded with wheat a difference that if estimated by the bushel would amount to about 10c per bush. on our wheat here.

MANITOBA.

Souris, Man., Jan. 16th, 1893.

HOLD THE FORT.

To the Editor
Mr. Editor, You are on the right road to Dublin, and if the few independent men who have backbone enough to stand loyally by their interests stand by your convictions as well, we need not fear nor despair of the future. The brave as well as the pusillanimous flunk cannot but have regard, let him try to disguise it as he may, for a man who has the courage of his honest and unbiased convictions, such men are sold to rare however and we grant it, Henry Beecher put it well when he said most men rather enjoyed being humbugged.

Farmers as a class can take the cake; and as evidence of the fact I think I need only call attention to the great contrast between them and all other classes of the community. Why Sir, when a score or two of these noble men whom I would only want to be too glad to believe were the best of us, which he is truthfully said of any true and independent husbandmen, take the ground they do we see it. Our Farmers' Institute meetings which might more properly be called Mutual Admiration meetings remind one of the Irishman who could only change run bad to worse "and sure was 'nt that change enough." When people get tired of their overdrawn yams they divert themselves by kicking and rigging the changes from our machinery, our wine, our coal oil, our coal, our freights and our grades, and in fact everything we have is too high or wrong and we cannot stand it with frozen wheat at thirty to forty cents. Well, some one says what is to be done can't we do and be like other business men work for our common interests and act together in order that we may have these complaints of business somewhat lightened, which is answered by the leading would be philanthropists "Oh, no never!" we must go on, as we are palliament until after the session is over then we will shout. But let the Mail, Free Press, Argos and all the rest hammer away they are the boys that fear no noise, and don't you see we will slip along telling our yarns and drawing a few dollars more out of the poor hay seeds because to tell the truth, boys, it's not we are after only for the life of you don't you mention it, but we must all be ready when these rollers get the tide running the other way to shout we did it, didn't we.

It is only six or seven months since we had the pleasure of a visit from a large delegation of intelligent farmers from Kansas who attended our meeting where they were told that the only duty, "Yea, Gentlemen, the only difficulty (repeated just for effect) sake I guess" we have to contend with in this country is frost. But, Sir, what do we behold? Why these

same men at their next meeting wallowing in the slough of despair to Judge of the wall set forth. Again we find them offering themselves as authorities to tide and pilot the poor mossback through the difficulties that have so suddenly come upon us. Good Lord deliver us I pray, and send Darwin this way for no doubt the missing link in his evolution chain is forthcoming. I have chosen this strain not through choice but of necessity having no desire to see the hile break through the thin skin of all party loyalists. But Sir, let me add that if we ever hope to get redress by having the duties as already referred to by the Mail adjusted or reduced it will be by standing to a man by you, and it must come and will come. I would only have been too glad to have had the Farmers' Institute show themselves equal to the occasion and manfully grapple with this question in the way the Eastern Ontario Farmers' association did on the 10th inst. at Kingston, who passed a resolution which may be seen in all the leading papers, and after making an earnest effort to strengthen and stand by the Mail in its endeavour in our behalf it could not be said then that we had not at last aped all other industries in the country and thereby by obtain with them fair treatment at the hands of the government who have always shown a willingness to do what lay in their power heretofore in the direction indicated. It may be taken as a foregone conclusion that nothing will be done unless the farmers of the North West and in a body in this matter. Therefore I would suggest that a meeting of the farmers of this district be convened at an early day for the purpose of concerted action in whatever way may be found best.

INDEPENDENT.

Jan. 23rd., 93.

THE CARNIVAL.

The carnival held in the rink on Thursday evening was without a doubt the most successful of its kind held in Brandon for many seasons. The rink itself was most tastefully decorated by Mr. Harkness and his efficient staff of attendants with festoons of many coloured ribbons and Chinese lanterns. The band being present enhanced the evening greatly by playing dance music which as usual was given to such a manner as to be appreciated by all. The very large number present in costumes, and the handsome dresses worn, shows conclusively that the efforts of Mr. Harkness were held at their proper value, by an appreciative Brandon public and that the general public knew this would be the case was shown by the large audience present to witness the carnival upwards of 400 being in attendance, and if any one in that number did not receive his 25 cents worth we are sorry for him, and would recommend that in future he attend a meeting of undertakers. We are happy to state that it is the intention of Mr. Harkness to give another offshoot enjoyable affair on Thursday the 16th of Feb. From what we have seen we feel justified in saying that the audience will be 10 per cent larger.

The costumes were of a very varied character, some extremely handsome and others extremely funny, particularly the fat men who fell down on every conceivable opportunity, sometimes as many as three or four being piled one on the top of the other in the centre of the rink. Mr. Harkness was kind enough to give us a list of the prizes that will be presented to the lucky winners at the next carnival. This one having been such a success it is the intention of the manager to make them much more numerous as well as valuable. The prize winners were as follows: Best lady costume, Miss Mabel Fleming, as Mexican Queen; as best girls costume, Miss Lottie Delaney; best gentleman Mr. H. T. Munn as Japanese warrior; best boy's costume, Master Willie Burns, as a page; best comic costume, Mr. Cowdy, as Parnell; Mr. Alex. Fleming's team won the "tag of war prize." While Mr. Harry Bower's team won the half mile race. In the barrel race Master Harry Fleming came out the winner, while for the one mile race the prize fell to Mr. Wilkie Collins. Miss Harkley Flower Girl; Miss Higgins, Servant Girl; A. B. Fleming, Master; E. Hawthorne, Stars and Stripes; Ernest Bennett, French Snow Shoe; J. H. Heston, Uncle Sam; R. Thompson, Clown; H. T. Munn, 8c, J. A. Nicol, S. Cranston, Japanese Warriors; Miss Mabel Fleming, Mexican Queen; Miss Lottie Delaney, Star of East; Miss Louise Fleming, Dawn; Master M. Smith, Jockey; Miss A. Lee, Snake Charmer; Miss L. Lee, Liberty Queen; Miss Emma Fleming, Daisy; Miss Eva Cameron; Miss Clement; Miss McKown; John Muters, Hobby Horse; Thos. Burns, Hobby Horse; Lattie Thompson, Bert. Sylvester, French Lasser, Monk; Edna Souverville, Queen of Knights; E. Chipperfield, Irishman; E. Armstrong, Paddy; Miss Hawthorn; Ed Bennett, Lady; Annie Cottingham, Farmers Girl; Miss Wallace, Flower Girl; Miss Nellie Warner, Little Dolly Varden; F. A. Morrison, Hobnob Citizen; Miss L. Robinson, Japanese Lady; Miss Nellie Thome, Dolly Varden; Miss Lottie Tomlin, Butterfly; Mr. S. C. Young, C. P. R. Conductor; Mr. H. C. E. Wiper, Harry Beecher; Miss Fred Henkle, Clown; Alfred Bousquet, Prince Henry of Monmouth; Eddie Boisseau, Venetian Page; J. A. Letherland, W. S. Dawkins, White cap; Kyle Moore, Clown; All Trench, Clown; Harry Moor, Francis II of France; J. A. Hume, Dr. Quack; Miss Burns, Japanese Ladies; Mrs. Teeple, Nurse; Miss Douglas, Nurse; Miss Lath, Shepherdess; Miss Forsyth, Shepherdess.

CARNDUFF.

The Canadian Order of Foresters have announced an open debate and entertainment for Feb. 16th.

A Debating and Literary Society was organized here last night with following officers: Dr. Campbell, president; J. H. Taylor, Vice President; J. H. Elliott, S. Treas; their meetings are held every Wednesday in Thompson & Elliott hall.

The Baptist Service is announced for July 1st.

Mr. Patterson, genl. agent Frost & Wards is in town.

What has raised to 50c. This brings the farmers out—our delivery is good.

It is rumored that your Banaza farmer has sold two of his sections here for \$15 per acre.

Our new hotel has just received license—a barber shop has also started in the hotel.

Mr. J. W. Connee, jr. has opened a general insurance, Loan & Land office on Railway avenue.

Our new school is completed and in service. The teacher reports good attendance.

Immigration has already started ten actual settlers have already arrived since the New Year.

Mr. Lynn, of St. Thomas, Dak. who purchased seven sections here last spring with three car loads of effects and stock. The weather for some time past has been very favorable—a lot of snow.

FRIGHTFUL DISASTER.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 22.—A wreck which in its consequences is one of most appalling and disastrous that has been recorded in years, occurred at Wann Junction, or Alton Junction, Ills., yesterday morning. The C. C. & St. L. western limited passenger train, consisting of an engine and five coaches, which left here in the morning for the east ran into a stretch half a mile north of Wann Junction and crashed into a train consisting of seven tank cars standing thereon. The result was a fire and afterwards an explosion which has already cost six persons their lives, fatally injuring nineteen others, while fifty are suffering from painful burns. The property loss to the company is great.

The dead are:—Wm. Ross, Matton, Ill., engineer of the limited, aged 33; Hiram Corns, Iowa, aged 28; Edgar Miller, Alton Junction, aged 25. Two unidentified men and a boy named unknown. All were burned to death.

The Irish Home Rule Bill.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—At a Cabinet Council to-day the rumoured friction between the members of the Cabinet as to the details of the Home Rule Bill showed considerable augmentation since the last meeting. The financial terms of the Bill are said to be substantially arranged. In the first Home Rule Bill the ratio of Ireland's contribution to the Imperial Exchequer was 115 to £3,242,000 per annum. The new proposals, based upon later data, will make Ireland's contribution only 123, equating £2,970,865 per annum. Another important feature in the Irish financial scheme is that a loan shall be granted from the Imperial to the Irish Exchequer to enable the Irish Administration to carry fair. The more reasonable of the Irish party will hesitate before opposing this financial scheme. The demand of the Redmond section that Ireland's contributions should be only £1,600,000 will not be entertained by Gladstone.

Remarkable Plans for a Tower.

A movement is on foot to erect a tower in the vicinity of the world's fair grounds which is to eclipse that Paris wonder, the Eiffel tower. Those interested in it say that it is to cost five million dollars. The tower is to be of iron, circular in form, and one thousand five hundred and forty feet in height. It is said that a double track electric railway is to be operated on a winding track, rising three feet to every one hundred, which they say, will be six miles in length. It will be on the inside of the tower. It will take forty minutes to reach the top of the tower by means of this railway. There will also be eight elevators to accommodate passengers. At the base of the tower will be erected four seven-story hotels. These hotels, the promoters say, will be built in the form of a square. The squares will be supplied with plants and tropical trees in imitation of the hanging gardens of Babylon. The tower is to be called the Columbian tower, and at night will be illuminated from base to pinnacle by thousands of electric lights and reflectors which will be visible at a great distance. As soon as the stock is subscribed for it is proposed to put three shifts of men, working eight hours each, to work and to complete the structure before the fair opens.

Virginia and the Fair.

The Virginia world's fair board at a meeting recently considered without coming to any decision the question of duplicating the Mount Vernon Building at the Chicago exposition. The suggestion which receives the most consideration is to erect the frame work of timber and cover it with papier-mache. This it is thought would be a very cheap plan and will enable the architect to retain all of the original designs of the structure. It is thought that enterprising lumbermen will contribute sufficient timber to erect the building free of charge. The house at Mount Vernon is a wooden one; it is not weather-boarded, but the sides are framed and panelled. The panels could, it is thought, be reproduced in papier-mache and made to appear very much like the original. It is very probable that the design will be carried out.

A New Fake.

The evidence adduced in the case of Israel Tenbaum against J. France for obtaining goods by false pretences, tried by a Winnipeg magistrate, revealed the attempt to play a shap dodge on the complainant. Among the many schemes of swindling one is a close imitation of a \$10 bill, especially on the back, while the front contains the usual imitation of someone's ready made clothing or other line of business. The defendant secured a number of articles and, ascertaining the amount, handed over the imitation bill, folded face inward, with a small amount of silver to make up the value of the amount over \$10, and immediately called the attention of the merchant to another part of the bill, to present a close inspection of the bill. He succeeded in this, and not till after he had taken his departure was the ruse discovered. The merchant is our \$10, while the accused has secured three months' gratifications board and lodging as a guest of Governor Lawlor.

ST. PAUL RONSPEIL.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 23.—Six prizes go to Winnipeg. Kelly defeated Kelly, of Portage, Wis., 23 to 21, and wins the Hall medal and four pairs of stumps.

Dunbar defeated Nettleton this morning 10 to 12, and plays Frazar this afternoon for the St. Paul trophy. Dunbar and Nettleton agreed that the one game should decide who should have the second prize in the Jobbers' Union, and Dunbar gets it.

P. Prange is Prairie gets the Merriam medal; Brandon gets the Consolation; Paton the Jobbers' Union; Kelly the Hall medal; Dunbar second in the Jobbers' Union, and either Frazar or Dunbar will have the St. Paul trophy.

Sturmy won up a number of bonnet competitions. Sporting and Cooper of Portage, won the Merriam medal, defeating the L. S. W. aggregation. Kiehn, of Brandon, won the consolation and Paton defeated Dunbar for the Jobbers' Union. Dunbar was three ahead when they went to play the last end. L. S. W. play in the part of the Threes skip man, lost him the game, Paton scoring five on the last hand and winning by two points.

THE TROTTER STEER.

Sturgeon Hat Times: Mr. George Nugent, who was in town yesterday, has secured a magnificent Trotter steer. He was in training for the World's Fair. The steer, which was brought in from Missouri with the S. F. V. outfit, was entered while on the road, to have a trial, and the ordinary speed of such animals and always trotted when put off a track. He was taken up, broken to a gait, and showed such speed that a large circle of sporting men, Mr. Nugent, says he is now considerably better than three months ago. The World's Fair people have offered Mr. Nugent a large sum to place him in exhibition in the ring in the great show next summer, and the offer will be accepted provided the animal can be trained sufficiently by that time to warrant driving him with safety to the public.

To the Hon. Members of the Dominion Parliament.

We, the undersigned, representing the Protestant Ladies of Ontario, humbly show:

That whereas the Provincial Legislature of Manitoba has seen fit to pass an Act, entitled The Public School Act, in which they clearly set forth the wishes of the people of Manitoba;

Whereas said Act has been declared ultra vires of said Manitoba Legislature by the highest Judiciary of the Empire;

Whereas in the matter of the Jesuits' Estate Act, passed by the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, in the year 1888, the Dominion Parliament refused to interfere on behalf of the minority of that Province, and declared by a large majority that said Act was ultra vires;

Whereas the Manitoba Legislature has not by said Public School Act deprived the Roman Catholics of that Province of any of the rights secured to them at the time said Province entered the Confederation;

We do most solemnly protest against any interference on the part of your Honorable Parliament with said Manitoba School Act, and we respectfully ask you to lend us your valuable influence in this matter.

You will pardon us for thus calling your attention to this matter. Our excuse is that we consider that the time has fully come when the Protestant women of this Dominion are called upon to speak in behalf of the sacred rights handed down to us by our fathers and mothers,—rights that we feel bound to transmit to our children. Hence we intend to speak on such questions as arise from time to time.

By order of the

PROTESTANT LADIES OF ONTARIO.

Dec. 19th, 1892.

ADVERTISE IN THE

BRANDON MAIL

That though some people rave, howl and tear their hair about selling goods at cost and less than cost, you will not find they have bargains greater than ordinary mortals can offer. You will find, though, that the clothing is dear at half the money they claim to have paid for it.

When a long-headed farmer, or a shrewd economical businessman wants a suit or any article of wearing apparel he always goes to an exclusive Mens' Clothing and Furnishing house to buy. In selecting the clothing house, the level-headed man chooses the biggest, where he surely finds the largest stock. Big buying means big selling; close buying and close selling. Might as well go to the South Indian for a good Oyster stew as to expect to get satisfactory Mens' and Boys' Clothing elsewhere than at the Boston Clothing Store in the City of Brandon. The man who dabbles in law, medicine and divinity is not a success, neither can the man who sells millinery, hair pins, coal oil, sugar and dress goods give you as good a suit of clothes or an overcoat, at the same money as an expert clothing dealer.

Bread and butter for the wife and her ten small children depends on our sales of Clothing and Mens' Furnishings.

We've got to get there with good values. We glory in excelling in the Clothing business. We have been offered a seat in the Senate; a commission-ship at the World's Fair, Chicago, and the position of collector of accounts by all three of Brandon's great family weeklies. Have declined them all. We are sure in the clothing business. Look at the attractive goods in our monster window, consider the prices, then come inside and examine the quality—that's what tells.

The window display is immense; 'tis but an inkling of the magnificent stock we carry. Buy clothing at the Boston, the largest, the finest, the best lighted clothing house in Canada. Buy \$15.00 worth of goods, then step up stairs in your new clothes and Irwin, the artist, will make you one dozen photos at our expense.

BEAR IN MIND, \$4.50 worth of splendid photos given with every purchase of \$15.00.

Half the purchase—half the photos. This grand offer open for 30 days only.

MILLER & CO., ROSSER AVE.

WORSE AND MORE OF IT.

I. R. Strome & Co.

Bigger Reductions. Greater Bargains and Lower Prices than ever.

The Leading House wants cash, many merchants boast as to the wealth they have and have the ready money and can buy so cheap and give great bargains, but we want the money, more than that, we must have the money, and in order to get it we will have to reduce the enormous stock we have on hand, and to get rid of this stock we will have to sacrifice prices for one month, Fur, Mantles and Mantle Cloths regardless of cost, 20 per cent. discount off our colored and fancy Dress Gowns, Robes, etc. Our Dress Good stock is well supplied with the latest and most stylish designs in the market. 20 per cent. discount on Carpets. In this line our stock is new and fresh and excellent value at regular prices and the extra discount of 20 per cent. will make them the best value in the province. 20 per cent. discount on Clothing. A big stock of Suits, Pants and Overcoats, a large lot just arrived beautiful new stock of black Pants, regular price \$6, for \$5, with 20 per cent. discount which will make a \$6 pair of pants for \$4. This is a break throughout the entire stock which will please the intending purchaser. Money saved is money made, and we claim that we have a stock for value and assortment not approached by any other stock in the city. We have run the race successfully so far amidst all competition and we intend to lead the battle in the future in the city. For bargains, value and assortment go to

THE LEADING HOUSE,

I. R. STROME & CO.

COR. 9TH STREET AND ROSSER AVENUE.

P.S.—Tremendous stock of remnants to be cleared at half price.

SUBSCRIBE FOR "THE MAIL."

BRANDON MAIL.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1893.

MAJOR BOULTON'S THEORY.

Senator Boulton has been interviewed by a Tribune reporter, and the following dialogue has taken place:

"With regard to general questions I will occupy a purely independent position, and will throw my weight entirely with those who will favor the policy of free trade. The people of Manitoba are feeling effect of low prices for grain and the lack of a market for cattle last fall, and these matters would be directly helped by it."

"Would not free trade place our cattle trade in a bad position?"

"Decidedly not. It would increase not only our British market but it would produce our home market too. We must not forget that the more we purchase from Great Britain the more she will take from us in return."

The average North American Indian would hardly be justified in saying he was going to live on oysters because he liked them, nor is the Major justified in advocating free trade because he likes it. He must first say what he means, and then show how he is going to get it. If by free trade he means as many Grits do the removal of the Customs' houses between Canada and the United States that would only leave us worse off than we are at present, as we would have to adopt the excessively high tariff of the United States against all the rest of the world. If on the other hand he means universal free trade, he must show us how we are going to influence the rest of the nations of the globe, and bring them to our way of thinking. Yes! no matter how well the theory is it is too large a question for one large head even that of the Major to undertake it. But let us see if all of the Major's ideas are perfectly sound. He thinks it would induce Great Britain to buy more goods from us and why? Even supposing a change of trade policy enabled Manitobans to raise wheat and beef more cheaply, that would not induce us to sell at lower prices, we would still want the market prices whatever they were, and Great Britain for the same goods would not give us more than she would give another. Sentiment is one thing, but "business is business."

Again if free trade enables us to produce Great Britain's requirements cheaper it would enable the countries that are competitors with us for the supply of the British markets to raise the same products cheaper, so that the advantage we would gain on the one end of the lever would be taken from us on the other. No! leaving the question of the necessities for a revenue out of duties out of the question, altogether, the Major's theory does not appear very practicable. Under the circumstances, the best thing we can do is to consider the question from a purely conditional standpoint, we are powerless to modify the tariffs of other countries. Then let us content ourselves in doing what is best for ourselves with our own.

GRATITUDE

Even the good Grit municipality of Cornwallis is beginning to lose faith in the veracity of some of the pretentious Grit politicians of the day. To the present our local government has encouraged that municipality in an action it has against the C. P. R. for back taxes. The case has reached the Supreme Court of Canada with a verdict for the railway, and the municipality understood the government would assist it in bringing the matter before the Privy Council. To that end a committee of the council arranged an audience with Mr. Sifton in this city on Monday last, at his own appointment, and on their arrival they found the Attorney General had gone to Winnipeg a day or two before and left no word for them of any manner whatsoever. They learned further from outside sources that Mr. Sifton had said the government would have no more to do with the matter in any way or form. The council very naturally feel that this is not very courteous treatment to say nothing of the unbusiness like way of doing things. This however, is but the doing of the average politician—place him in a position that he may sport the term honorable with the emoluments of office and then he cares as little for the ladder that elevated him as he does for the dust on his feet. The electors, however, should remember all such gentlemen, as their term of office fortunately is not for life.

THE N. P.

"The eminent statesman who inaugurated that policy and the statesman who followed him have told the people of Canada again and again that it is a policy of more than tariff arrangements for Canada. It has purchased the great Northwest Territories, which should be the home of the young farmers of Canada. It gave them instead of the great and

fertile plains of the Western States great and fertile plains of their own in the Northwest, where they would find homes under the British flag and enjoy Canadian institutions. (Hear, hear.) This policy meant the development of the country, the extension of the lines of railway for the benefit of every town and village from one end of the country to the other. This policy has opened up the desolate country of the Northwest, it has pierced the Rocky mountains and united the province of British Columbia with the sister provinces of the Atlantic coast. (Hear, hear.) This policy has been carried forward in a way that has made Canada a subject of pride to every person who takes pride in British institutions, a subject of pride to the whole British people. (Hear, hear.) We have expended treasure and effort and struggle upon the accomplishment of this policy. We have expended, it is said, too much treasure upon it, but I think there are few who will believe that nowadays, when I remind you that over and above the increase in the public debt we have expended upon railways and canal improvements alone upwards of \$13,000,000 to complete the scheme of making Canada a great nation. I have to tell you to-night, as the unworthy successor of the great statesman who inaugurated this policy, and of the great statesman who followed him, and who has been compelled to retire from your service early by the heavy hand of affliction, that we stand by this policy to-night to make Canada a great nationality."

The foregoing speech, delivered by Sir John Thompson at the Young Conservative reception in Toronto the other day, is a very faithful representation of what the National Policy has done in the past,—developed Canada in most substantial respects. But why should the development cease now, when it can be extended with the N. P. in force? And why should not the settlers in this vast fertile Northwest, who were brought here under the fostering care of the N. P., be encouraged in greater development under a modification of the N. P. that could be made without injury to the rest of Canada as portions of our great confederation. From the reports of the Toronto papers, the great manufacturers of the Eastern Canada have grown wealthy under the N. P., then why not give the Northwest settler a chance to do something in the same direction when he can be assisted by a modification of the tariff that will benefit the agriculturist wherever found in Canada, and only reduce in the future and not destroy the profits of these wealthy manufacturers? If, for instance, the price of implements in this country the past five years had been diminished by the money Massey & Co. have given as gratis to the public institutions in Toronto and expended in the purchase of rival concerns, there is not a farmer in this province that would not be considerably better off.

We have shown in previous articles on this question that the Deering binder, at least the equal of the Massey, would be delivered in Manitoba if there were no duties at \$100, and could be retailed here at \$125 if there was legitimate competition and no duties. With a 20 per cent. instead of a 35 per cent. tariff, the machine could be sold here at \$145. Supposing, then, 20 per cent. was the tariff, Massey could retail here at \$135, and then have a better price than the Deering makers get either here or in their own country, and that they should be compelled to accept it is all that we are contending for. If they can afford to pay heavier freights and sell at the same prices in South America and Australia that the Deering people sell at there, they can afford to sell here at \$10 more than the Deering get at home. Surely this is not inconsistent with fair play, and it is all we ask for in the modification of the tariff we desire.

Another feature of this implement business, too, is an usage that appears to be especially applied in this country, and against which the public are justified in their loud complaints, is this. An article is quoted at a certain price for cash and at an advanced price for credit, with interest added. Now, what the farmers justly say is that the credit and the cash prices ought to be the same when interest dates from the purchase. Of course, the Government cannot well step in and interfere with this, but if they lowered the duties so as to bring down the prices in general, they would modify the latter complaint also.

We should be glad to hear from the farmers the country over on this tariff question that is now being freely discussed in the columns of the Mail. This is not properly speaking a party question, as the prominent members of both parties are much divided on it. Our contention is this in a nutshell; that the government of the day must not continue sectional legislation and enactments that benefit one class of people that hamper a more numerous class. As an experiment to give a class a chance, it is in some instances justifiable; but when the chance is given the hardship should cease. The sole aim of the Mail henceforth will be to benefit the farmers of this country by a line of advocacy that is not inconsistent with the principles of confederation and justice to the great commonwealth. Let the farmers speak.

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AUCTION SALES

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DISTANCED

AT THE

MAIL BOOKSTORE,

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Call and see the

BARGAINS.

MAIL BOOKSTORE.

DALY & COLDWELL'S BLOCK.

GEO. WOOD & CO.

Always lead the van. We commence our first Great Annual Sale this week at startling prices.

\$6.00 Blankets	DOWN THE TOBOGGAN SLIDE	
\$3.00 Blankets	DOWN THE TOBOGGAN SLIDE	
10c Cotton	DOWN THE TOBOGGAN SLIDE	
12½c Gingham	DOWN THE TOBOGGAN SLIDE	\$4.40
15c Print	DOWN THE TOBOGGAN SLIDE	\$2.00
20c Grey Flannel	DOWN THE TOBOGGAN SLIDE	7½c
75c Shirts	DOWN THE TOBOGGAN SLIDE	8c
\$1.00 Shirts	DOWN THE TOBOGGAN SLIDE	10c
\$1.50 Shirts	DOWN THE TOBOGGAN SLIDE	15c
40c Cashmere Gloves	DOWN THE TOBOGGAN SLIDE	50c
50c Cashmere Gloves	DOWN THE TOBOGGAN SLIDE	75c
40c Wool Hose	DOWN THE TOBOGGAN SLIDE	\$1.15
30c Dress Goods	DOWN THE TOBOGGAN SLIDE	25c
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FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

A large meeting of influential farmers of this district was held in City Hall on the afternoon of Saturday, January 21st, to listen to a lecture on "Horse Breeding" by Dr. Rutherford, M.P.P., of Pictou, N.S.

The minutes of the former meeting having been read, the Chairman (Mr. Nichol) put the question, and they were accepted.

A communication was read from the Central Institute, and the following resolution was read and passed:—That the Brandon Farmers' Institute are in sympathy with the views set forth in the circular sent by the Central Institute.

Mr. Nichol said he was delighted to see so large a number of representative farmers present to listen to the gentleman whom he would have the pleasure of introducing to them shortly. Dr. Rutherford was known all over the Province as an authority in matters pertaining to the horse, and as the subject of horse breeding was one of such vital importance to the Manitoba farmer and one that he was afraid was but slightly understood, he felt sure that he would have a large and attentive audience.

Dr. Rutherford, who was received with enthusiasm, then read the following paper:

It affords me a very great deal of gratification to have the opportunity of meeting you all here to-day, as also to get the lively interest taken by the farmers of this fine portion of the Province in the work of the Institute. I may say that long before the formation of the first Farmers' Institute in Ontario, I engaged, spoke and wrote in the "Farmer's Club." Having seen the good results which it had achieved in the old country, I felt that in no more acceptable and effective way could our Canadian agriculturists be induced to interchange ideas and experiences, discuss better modes of farming and unite in furthering their own interests in every possible way. The Institute has already done a great deal of good work in Ontario, and while it is only in some districts of Manitoba that the needful vitality has been shown itself, it is only a matter of a very short time until the instinct of self-preservation will stir up the laggards and drive them into the fold.

I must apologize for my failure to put in an appearance at the time appointed some weeks ago; but most of you are aware that "the spirit indeed was willing, but the flesh was weak." That reminds me that the other day I met a Brandon man on the train, and he very kindly said that there had been a large gathering at the meeting, and that they were very much disappointed. To which I felt constrained to reply that I feared they would have experienced even deeper pains of the same sensation had I been able to keep the appointment. Be that as it may, I trust you will deal leniently with me, and not expect too much while I attack the outworks of the very large and important subject which your Secretary has allotted to me. The impossibility of dealing fully with the theory and practice of horse breeding in one paper of this nature is self-evident; and I will therefore lay before you in my own way a few of the leading facts and theories pertaining thereto which appear to be of the most importance to the ordinary breeder.

The present low prices of cereals—due doubtless in a great measure to that great drawback of progressive humanity, over-production, coupled with the too-evident fact that even the fertile soil of Manitoba cannot go on producing immense crops without adequate rest and recuperation—has, to put it mildly, brought about such an unpleasant state of affairs that the more intelligent of our husbandmen are resting about in the hope of finding some means of rendering the income more certain and satisfactory, without the necessity of leaving the farm. It goes without saying that every thinking man is of the opinion that the adoption of mixed farming is the only way out of the wood. The old axiom, "He is a benefactor of the human race who causes two blades of grass to grow where one grew before," renders easy the classification of the many so-called farmers who, throughout this Province, are engaged in the too-often-successful attempt to make one bushel of wheat grow where two or more grew before. The main advantage of mixed farming is that it husbandman and conserves those indispensable constituents of the soil which render it capable of producing in abundance the various forms of plant life which, successfully cultivated, form a source of revenue to the agriculturist; while at the same time, the very means used for that purpose, viz., his stock, is also made to contribute largely and directly to the same worthy object. Therefore, however many men in this country who argue and insist—with, perhaps, at first sight, some show of reason—that the breeding and fitting for sale of stock does not, and cannot possibly, form a lucrative pursuit in Manitoba under existing circumstances. It is an old and true saying, never truer than it is to-day, that "there is always room at the top, and this applies not only to the human race, but to all the various species of domestic animals. So that while the individual who breeds and raises scrub stock may, and doubtless often does, find considerable difficulty in disposing of his surplus, the man who successfully devotes his attention to the production of a first-class animal is seldom found complaining for want of a customer. While this is true of all kinds of stock, I maintain that, for obvious reasons, it is especially the case with regard to the horse; for while the beef from a scrub steer, the mutton from the scrub wether, the pork from a scrub hog, or the butter from a scrub cow, while so remunerative as similar products from specially adapted animals, will, if of fair quality, generally find a purchaser, the scrub horse is always a drug in the market, and is sure to be less and less in demand as time passes and the public taste in this respect becomes more fastidious. I know many decent fellows in Manitoba who, after buying up a mixed lot of old, unsound and shapeless mares, coupling them with the cheapest cross-bred stall-

ion they could pick up or bargain for, and then turning mares and colts into the wide, wide world to find a living not only for themselves but for the numerous friends inside and out, which such treatment usually brings about them, will tell you soberly and honestly that there is not a cent in horse breeding. Many others who breed their working mares, expecting them to do their full share of the work on the farm, with perhaps a week's rest at foaling time if circumstances permit, are disheartened and disgusted at the results of such speculation, and turn once more to the sale stable as being, after all, the cheapest source from which to procure the horses required for collar work. It is, too, a common cry among farmers that they cannot sell their surplus horses, but that their neighbors prefer to pay a long price for imported teams rather than purchase the animals they are willing and anxious to sell. This is no doubt the case, and is accounted for in two ways: firstly, because the ordinary farmer will sell only the least useful of his aged horses, a fact of which his brother agriculturist is well aware; and, secondly, because the great bulk of the colts of working age in Manitoba are very inferior, in almost every particular, to the horses which of late years have been coming from the east. This is not at all the fault of the country, for it is due to the fact that it is only within the last four or five years that there has been anything like an adequate supply of true-bred stallions in the Province; and the gets of their mongrel predecessors do not, except in rare instances, class with their better-bred competitors from Ontario. This state of affairs is now, in most localities, happily remedied, and each year, from east to west, will show a marked improvement in the class of horses foaled in Manitoba. In brief, leaving the uninformed pessimist to say and think what he pleases, the fact remains that the good horse was never in greater demand than he is to-day. All over the civilized world the prices paid for the good horse of any distinct class are on the rise, and the man who has him or can breed him is sure of his market and his money. This being the case—and that it is so is capable of easy demonstration—it behoves us to do our best to find out how to obtain him. And now we come to the point where, perhaps, we ought to have begun, instead of indulging in so lengthy a preamble. Every man who owns a mare ought, before putting her to a second yearling, to take the horse he wants to get from her, and in doing so he must not, of course, lose sight of the mare herself, nor of the influence which she must of necessity wield in bringing his projects to fruition. Her size, shape, make and breeding must all be considered and carefully weighed before the sire of the future progeny is selected, while he must be chosen with the view of perfecting the good points and overcoming the deficiencies of the dam. The great initial law of breeding is that of "Hereditry," or "like produces like," and while, as will be shortly shown, there are many and frequent deviations therefrom, capable more or less of being guarded against, this is the sheet-anchor of the breeder, the basis of his calculations, and must be acted upon in all cases, except where some individual idiosyncrasy has been incontestably proved to exist. This principle of "like producing like" is so generally recognized that it is scarcely necessary for us to dwell upon it, except, perhaps, to call attention to the little but salient fact, liable in horse breeding to be, by the beginner, overlooked, viz., that like really only produces like like, or, in other words, that in order to get a perfect reproduction of the original type, both sire and dam must be of the same type, and also of the same type as to ancestry. In cases where this similarity of type does not exist, however, and where one parent has a preponderance of line breeding, the progeny thus acquired will stamp the progeny with his or her characteristics in a marked degree. The transmission of disease, or of that tendency towards disease known as heredity, is, frequently, appears to be due to this last class of the law, as no amount of sound line breeding or individual soundness on one side seems to avail in preventing the perpetuation of congenital faults through the other parent, even when the latter is of very inferior pedigree. Apart from the question of disease, however, it may be accepted as a general rule that the straighter the pedigree of an animal, the greater will be the propensity exhibited in marking the progeny. In-breeding, though by no means to be generally commended, was a great factor in the earlier days of scientific breeding in conferring the power of perpetuating a distinct type upon various families at both horses and cattle, although in such cases I have always been of the opinion that it takes to some extent of the nature of the next phase of our subject with which we have to deal, viz., "Atavism," or "reversion," better known, perhaps, as "ancestral influence," or "breeding back." "Throwing back," the bug-bear of the cross-breeder, has never been satisfactorily explained, but that it exists all of us who have experience are but too well aware. It is supposed to be due to the influence of some remote ancestor of extraordinary propensity, though just why his idiosyncrasies should crop out every now and then in successive generations appeared to be "one of those things which no fellow can find out." Many apparent freaks and sports of nature are thus accounted for; and it is the strongest argument in favor of pure-bred sires, hitherto adduced, as, in the case of such animals, the reversion of the same type and of, perhaps, as good individual quality of the more immediate progenitor, while in breeding from mongrels the chances are all the other way. In short, in pedigree stock also the tendency to throw back is very much stronger, owing to the lack of the propensity conferred by a long line of similar ancestors. This is very clearly shown in breeding to the so-called general purpose and agricultural horse, many of whom are remarkably fine individuals; but seldom, even when bred to equally fine mares of similar stock, breeding, getting colts at all equal in any particular to either the sire or the dam, who doubtless obtained their excellence from one or more crosses with pure-bred stock. The stinging of cross-

breed mares to cross-bred sires is, for this reason, the most rapid and effectual mode of deteriorating horse-flesh yet discovered, as the large number of shapeless, unsalable plugs which disgrace this continent amply demonstrate. Who among you, wishing to improve his herd of cattle, would use a grade bull and yet what better right to public patronage has the grade stallion? Climate is also responsible for many variations from the law of heredity; although, inasmuch as the change is more gradual and not much noticed in one generation, it does not attract the same attention as the more striking phenomenon of reversion. One finds, nevertheless, in almost every country, that the original or native horse has adapted himself to the conditions geographical or topographical peculiar to his surroundings. The Arab, at home in the sandy desert, wiry and spare as the scanty herbage which forms his food; the Icelandic pony, with his rough bone and wool-like fleece; the flint-footed, deer-legged mountain ponies of Scotland and Wales; the ponderous, wide-soled draught horses of the low countries; the active mustang of South and Central America; the hardy French-Canadian, and the much-enduring Shagasinapi are all living proofs of Dame Nature's wonderful power of adapting herself to circumstances. In this connection it may be hinted that Nature is sometimes a trifle too strong to be overcome even by the greatest effort of man. No pains have been spared to make the breeding of draught horses in Canada a success; but the last specimens of Dominion-bred Clydesdales and Shires seem to be yet a type which behind those imported from Britain. The most prominent Canadian breeders admit that this is the case, and that the colts, as a rule, get too much daylight under them and lack thickness and solidity. I believe this tendency to be even more observable here than in Ontario and Quebec. Variations from the type anticipated are also occasionally brought about in a way but seldom taken into consideration, viz., through the nervous impression produced on the female at the first service, stamping her subsequent progeny in a greater or less degree with the characteristic of her first mate. This phenomenon, as most dog-fanciers know, is frequently observed in the bitch, being, of course, more noticeable, owing to the remarkable divergence of canine types; but it is also patent to the observation of the horse breeder. The first bred to a quagga, invariably thereafter produced foals showing quagga stripes, may be again adduced. Frequently, in the Middle States, I have noticed horses which, at a distance, strongly resembled mules, and, upon inquiry, have found them to be the progeny of mares formerly used for breeding that used but unpromisingly hybrid. Though too generally entirely disregarded, the possible occurrence of this form of variation should be taken into consideration by the careful and ambitious breeder, especially when a pure type is sought to be attained. Variation may also be due to extrinsic causes, as when mostrosities are born by females injured or diseased during pregnancy, causing violent nervous shock in a mare, or when, by an impression produced upon the imagination of the dam by some unusual sight not necessarily of a frightful or terrifying nature. Most of us have read of the smart trick which Jacob played upon his father-in-law; and in somewhat more recent years Mr. Wharfield, the eminent cattle breeder of Kent, relates that Alderney heifer grazing in the same field with a number of army horses, produced a heifer calf with the letters U.S. distinctly marked in white hairs on the left shoulder, which peculiarity was also noticeable in her heifer calf. While variations of this description are interesting, they do not enter into the field of practical breeding. Luban having been dead for some time, except in the case of the peculiarly useful but unpromising hybrid, though a desirable kind, when a good selection, it may be desirable to attempt its perpetuation.

Having now briefly mentioned the laws which govern the science of breeding, it may be well to devote a few words as to their application. By the careful selection of good individuals of proven propensity all the varieties of the horse now known to pure breeds have been brought to the present standard of excellence; and by using the standard thus made ready to his hand, I believe it is possible for the modern horseman to breed any kind of horse he may fancy. I am not here for the purpose of telling this assembly of practical farmers which particular kind of animal they ought to breed. Each to his taste. And while I confess I have pet theories of my own, you know "with a man's most is another man's poison." But there are a few brief rules the careful observance of which will, I am certain, take no money out of your pockets:—

1. Use only pure-bred sires; or, at least, such as have sufficient line breeding to insure propensity. In this way an amount of certainty in experiment, so to speak, is obtained, and the danger of reversion to an inferior type is greatly reduced.
2. Do not club your mares, even at greatly reduced rates, to any one horse; but carefully study the good and bad points of each, with the object of stunting her to the horse best adapted to improve her good points and remedy her defects.
3. Watch carefully the horse markets of the world, and study the questions of supply and demand in horse-flesh, as you now study the grain market; so that you may be able, in the near future, to command the highest price for the produce of your labor and skill.
4. Avoid violent crossing. All deformed colts are not caused by mental impressions, very many being due to the foolish but too common practice of stunting small light mares to heavy draught sires. It is well known that some stallions are notorious for this sort of thing; and it is a curious but instructive fact that the worst offender I ever knew was himself a small horse, but bred from extra heavy Clydesdale stock on both sides of both horses. While this is, perhaps, the most objectionable, all violent crossing will be found, as a rule, unsatisfactory.
5. Breed only from sound stock. I cannot impress this axiom too strongly upon you. The Royal Agricultural Society of England, acting upon the advice of the Royal College of Veterinary Sur-

geons, disqualify for premiums horses suffering from any of the following diseases: Roaring or whistling, rug-bone, side bone, navicular disease, curb, bone-spavin, bog-spavin, grease, shivering, cancer, splint, string-halt, contracted feet, weak feet and bursal enlargements, such as through-pin and wind galls. You will be wise, then, gentlemen, to look out for these maladies and to refrain from breeding from animals of either sex afflicted with them, as also from parents of faulty conformation or weakly constitution, there being quite enough unsound and shapeless horses now in the country without your deliberately adding to the number.

I trust, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, that you will pardon the shortcomings, many and glaring though they be, of this somewhat rambling paper. The subject is altogether too large for one sitting; and it was an open question with me which branch of it I should take up, that which we have now gone roughly over, or the more interesting practical details relating to the care and management of brood mares and their foals before and after the advent of the latter. If I have misunderstood my instructions, I can only crave your indulgence and promise to try and do better should you ever honor me with another invitation to address you.

At the conclusion of the Dr.'s paper, he was given a solid round of applause.

Mr. Morrison, of Glenboro, said—My sole object in visiting Brandon was to hear Dr. Rutherford, and I can heartily agree with that gentleman has said in the instructive and valuable paper just read. My own impression is, that in breeding horses it only does to breed from the best of horse is best adapted to out what class of horse is best adapted to Manitoba. My impression is, that eventually our horse market will be England.

Dr. Torrance said—I came here to learn, not to teach. I have listened with pleasure to Dr. Rutherford. I quite agree that we raise too many scrubs. We can see, occasionally, individual horses bred in this country equal to any bred in Ontario; but this is the exception, not the rule. The reason is that we breed too freely from scrub mares. If a man has a good mare which produces good stock from a Clyde, let him continue to produce this class of animal. Do not try another class. In fact, do not cross. The thoroughbred horse will stand more hardships than any other horse. There are many other good breeds, such as the Clyde, Shire, Cleveland, etc. Many foals are lost through carelessness or want of knowledge on the part of the person in charge of the animal when she is about to become a mother. It is a mistake, and a very grave one, to keep the mare tied up. She should be put into a box stall. By not doing this I have often found a dead colt and a sick mare. A mare should be allowed to work little and have plenty of exercise before foaling.

Dr. Fisher said the great question to-day is the raising of wheat and the breeding of horses, and if either of these is a money-making business, I know the latter is if properly attended to. The great question in horse breeding is to raise a class of horses adapted to the country and suitable for export. To do this we must discontinue raising so many scrubs. Now is our time to breed really good horses. Six years from now we shall probably have a surplus stock, if we at once improve our breeding, we shall have horses in our stock suitable for exportation, and good money could be made out of them. One dealer buying horses for the United States market received \$4,350 for ten horses. A man who had good driving mares should cross her with a good trotting stallion. If it pays to raise horses at all it pays to raise the best.

Mr. Bedford said he would like to ask Dr. Rutherford what kind of horses were most required in England.

Dr. Rutherford said he thought that the English market required three or four kinds of horses. The officer's charger,

which ought to be a strong, clean-limbed, well-built horse, could be sold at from \$200 to \$1000; the troop horse, a coarser but strong, quick-actioned animal; the hunter, a horse that any money could be got for, provided he was first-class; and the horse for the Royal Horse Artillery and Royal Engineers. All these horses required a large amount of thoroughbred stock in them. These horses range from 16 to 17 hands, and ought to weigh 1,200 to 1,400 lbs. To breed these horses you want to put a big thoroughbred stallion to a fine rooky mare of the Suffolk class. The progeny realize a large price as coach horses, and are what ought truly to be called general purpose horses for 1 mated to the more pure bred blood you have in your horses, the more endurance they will show. Take a small piece of bone from the thoroughbred horse, and take a similar piece of exactly the same size from the cart horse, and if you put them in a scale you will at once discover that the bone from the thoroughbred will outweigh the other nearly fifty per cent.

Mr. McGregor said he thought it would do all the farmers good to follow the advice given by Dr. Rutherford, though in some points he did not agree with that gentleman. In regard to Canadian work horses, a very large number are being shipped to Glasgow. These horses weigh 1,700. They may not be pretty or handsome horses, but they have the bone and muscle. I do not agree with Dr. Rutherford in regard to the thoroughbred. We have not the mares to breed to that horse, but we can breed the hackney. I think the hackney have as great endurance as the former. The class of horses we require is the Yorkshire coach horse or the Cleveland bay.

Mr. Percival read a very interesting paper, which will appear next week. Mr. Reynolds was in favor of the Cleveland bay.

Mr. Bedford—Mr. Vantassel—That a vote of thanks be passed to Dr. Rutherford and Mr. Percival for their papers, and that the papers be given to the Press for publication.

A vote of thanks was passed to the local Press to the following effect:—That the full and ample report made in the local papers is viewed with pleasure by this institute.

Mr. Doran said he would like to make a few remarks in regard to the manner in which farmers use a mild word, ventriloquism. He thought they should hold a meeting to discuss "Tariff Reform." Mr. Cliffe, of "The Mail" newspaper, had, in the last issue, some highly interesting articles on this subject. He would like the farmers who had not seen them to read these articles, and would take great pleasure in handing a copy of that newspaper to any farmer present. He wished to call the attention of the Institute to the manner in which the farmers were humbugged, and hoped the matter would be discussed, so that in the near future a meeting would be called for the discussion of the subject. Mr. Cliffe had kindly offered to give a history of tariffs.

Mr. Nichol said owing to the position of the Farmers' Institute with the Government, he thought that it would be distinctly undesirable for them, as an Institute, to call any such meeting. But he would, with pleasure, advocate a meeting of the farmers, as farmers, to discuss tariff reform, a subject that he thought was very necessary to be thoroughly understood by the Manitoba farmer. He thought it would be advisable to call a public meeting on some Saturday which was not an Institute day, and that a Saturday in the near future should be chosen.

Mr. Percival said he considered that a change, and a very considerable change, should be made before the farmer of Manitoba would be placed in a fair position in regard to the tariff. But he was decidedly of the opinion that the Institute, as an Institute, should not discuss political questions. He would prefer that an early public meeting be called.

Brandon Farmers Institute.

MEETINGS each alternate Saturday, City Hall, Brandon. Next meeting, Feb. 6th, 2 p.m. Paper by Thos. Harkness, subject, "Stock Breeding."

HY. NICHOL, Pres. R. E. A. LERCH, Secy.

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Auction Sale of MANITOBA SCHOOL LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that auction sales of School Lands will be held at the following points in the Province of Manitoba on the undermentioned dates, viz:—

Morden, Wednesday, 25th January, 1893.
Pelly, Monday, 27th January, 1893.
Glenboro, Thursday, 2nd February, 1893.
Minnetoba, Wednesday, 8th February, 1893.
Portage la Prairie, Saturday, 11th Feb. 1893.
Brandon, Tuesday, 14th February, 1893.
Winnipeg, Thursday, 17th February, 1893.

Terms of Sale.—One fifth in cash and the balance in four annual successive annual instalments, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

Payments must be made in cash; scrip or warrants will not be accepted.

For further information, list of lands, &c., apply to the Secretary, Department of Interior, Ottawa, the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg, or to any agent of Dominion Lands in the Province of Manitoba.

By order,
JOHN R. HALL,
Secretary,
Department of the Interior,
Ottawa, Jan'y 3rd 1893.

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Every Line marked to make prices an inducement to rapid clearing.

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LONDON, Jan. 17.—The Ulster Unionists met in Ulster hall, Belfast, to-day to protest against home rule for Ireland. The Marquis of Londonderry presided. The Convention was called, he said, to show Great Britain that the men of Ulster were unwavering in their devotion to the cause of the union. The Ulster convention of June 17th had not been a merely temporary ebullition of feeling ;

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OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF
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BOOKS AND PLAYS.

The actress of the day has written a play entitled "Mother," descriptive of some extent of her own private life. It has been purchased by a Parisian manager in search of a new sensation.

DAVID GRAY, the Harvard senior who wrote the "Clash," "Pudding Club" play and the "brightest production of the year," is said to be a Buffalo man, and a member of the late poet-editor of the "Herald."

Mrs. GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA's "The People I Have Met," which she has written with her husband, is a study of the importance of the "people" who are used as a basis for the "people" who run into several large volumes.

PAUL BOURGET is completing a study that is likely to be one of the most important French books of the year. It is to be called "Cosmopolis," and will be a profound study of cosmopolitanism, the cosmopolitan society, the cosmopolitan being set in Rome and Venice.

There has been for some time a discovery upon a disease. The discovery of its proper microbe has not yet been made public, but a publisher in Liverpool announces the first thousand of a pamphlet explaining "its cause, its treatment, and a rapid, permanent and inexpensive cure."

THINGS IN GENERAL.

Over hundred thousand dollars in gold weighs about 375 pounds. The same value in silver about 6,000 pounds.

The hardest known wood is said to be cocoon wood. It turns the edge of an axe, however well tempered, so it is claimed.

An Indian, who killed a squaw at Koyupot, B. C., gave the Indian girl to replace the one he killed, and this had evidently been mutually agreed.

The directory of 1892 of the Ancient Order of Foresters shows the society to have over \$20,000 members, and owning funds valued at over \$25,000,000. The average number of sick on the books is 25,000.

The method of skinning a sable is to draw the skin over the head without any incision in the body. The feet and tail are left as part of the fur. Every third inch of an inch is valuable, for the average length of the animal is only twelve inches and the tail about six inches.

DEFENSES OF THE NATIONS.

The largest United States arsenal is situated at Springfield, Mass.

REPRESENTATIVES of the French government are buying horses in Ireland for their cavalry.

EX-PRINCE ALEXANDER, of Bulgaria, now known as the count of Hartenau, has been appointed a major general in the Austrian army. His reputation is that of a very able soldier.

GEN. GALLIET, the most popular military personage in France, has been named a battalion of the Versailles army during the commune, and it is said to be owing to his energy that the insurrection was put down.

ENGLISH torpedo experts say that too much caution is impressed upon torpedo-boat officers. They should never be taught to be cautious in attack, but should go straight for their object, never thinking of the safety of their vessels or how they are to escape after the blow has been struck.

A SOCIETY WOMAN'S NOTES.

CARD CASES are made to match gowns. CROCODILE skin shoes for young women will be one of the fashions in foot-wear this summer.

THE latest whim for the owners of dogs is to make them wear shoes in the house for the purpose of protecting the polished floors. They are made of chamois, with leather soles.

MOTHERS' bodies may get a suggestion from a statement recently encountered that the eighteenth century ladies carried a lemon in the left hand, setting their teeth in it from time to time to render their lips.

PALE green stationery with address in dark green is a fashion of the moment in writing paper that is really handsome. Rose, yellow and heliotrope are also shown in very pale shades with the lettering always in a darker shade of the same color.

SOME CLASSICAL OPINIONS.

WHAT is my opinion of courage? It is doing right when the world appears wrong.

WHAT is my opinion of vanity? It is eating dirt with a silver spoon and calling it plum pudding.

WHAT is my opinion of opportunity? It is closing your hand on a dollar while the dollar is there.

WHAT is my opinion of temptation? The man who steps over the banana peel on the pavement, won't slip on it.

WHAT is my opinion of rumor? It is a bird upon whose tail-feathers no one has ever succeeded in dropping the proverbial salt.

WHAT is my opinion of peace? It is a looking-glass into which a look and seeing themselves they start and stick up their heads at other folks—Arkansas Thomsen.

PREPARING FOR WAR. The loss of the new Italian rifle has been definitely fixed at six and one-half millimeters.

GERMANY, in anticipation of a war with France, has a golden treasure of 100,000 marks stored away in a safe place.

OFFICERS and soldiers of the French army will henceforward have a numbered metal plate fastened on their collar for purposes of identification. A soldier's name is being considered for the first time.

THE French have built the Royal Navy's largest ironclad, in two years and a half. The Neptune and the two French ships, have been three years building. Messrs. Harlow have offered to build a small vessel in three days.

PEOPLE OF OTHER LANDS.

ARABI PASHA has been given nominal charge of a Ceylon tea garden, with \$5,000 a year simply for the use of his name. Arabi the best.

LADY COLIN CAMPBELL is not only an expert fencer, but knows how to kill a salmon or land a trout as well as any fisherman on a Scotch river.

THERE has just died in Poland a once celebrated beauty who refused the hand of Napoleon III. She was Princess Helene Sagan, and died unmarried at the age of fifty-seven.

CARDINAL MANNING did not leave property enough to pay his funeral expenses. These amounted to \$2,100, and to meet them a subscription was started among his relatives and intimate friends.

COUNT CAPRIVI tips the scales at two hundred and sixteen pounds, so that he is about as heavy as was Prince Bismarck after taking the Schwelinger cure. The physical resemblance between the two men is remarkable.

SIO. GIOLITTI, the new Italian prime minister, prides himself upon despoiling the mandates of fashion, and wears at all times an old fashioned rusty black frock coat that reaches nearly to his ankles, to the great satisfaction of the political caricaturist and cartoonist.

HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE.

VINEGAR bottles may be cleaned with crushed egg shells in a little water.

CRUDE oil is excellent to wipe wood work and furniture with, according to a painter. Wipe off with a clean cloth.

WHEN your face and ears burn so terribly bathe them in very hot water, as hot as you can bear. This will be more apt to cool them than any cold application.

A PIECE of chamois skin bound on the edges, shaped to fit the heel and kept in place by a piece of elastic rubber, worn over the stockings, will save much mending.

MEAT can be kept very nicely for a week or two by covering it with sour milk or buttermilk and placing it in a cool cellar. The bone or fat need not be removed. Rinse well before using.

It is said that the juice of the garden beet, of the blackberry and the strawberry if rubbed lightly on the cheeks and then washed off with milk, leaves a beautiful rosy tint that more than rivals that of cosmetic paints, and such vegetable juices are not, of course, injurious to the most sensitive skin.

WORK OF CLEVER PEOPLE.

THE invention of drawing wire is ascribed to Rudolph of Nuremberg, about 1410. Mills for this purpose were first set up at Nuremberg in 1503. The first wire mill in England was erected in Mortlake, in 1663.

HOUSES in the German artillery and cavalry regiments are now shod with paper. The shoes are made by cementing forms of parchment paper together and hardening them by hydraulic pressure, then rasping to fit the hoof.

A BELGIAN invention is a patent whereby two blocks of cork can be securely clamped into an ordinary horseshoe. It is claimed that the cork will last as long as the shoe, that it prevents slipping and makes traveling light and easy to the horse.

SOON remarkably clever person in St. Petersburg has arranged and placed on exhibition a clock with a photograph attachment, the dial of which is a human face, from whose uncanny mouth comes the announcement of the hours, as well as any directions that may be left with it.

SURPRISING FIGURES.

THERE are three thousand female composers in the United States.

THERE are fourteen hundred million dollars in gold in circulation throughout the world, and good authority asserts that one million dollars of that is lost annually by wear.

It is interesting to note that of the 325,000 divorces granted in the United States during the last twenty years, 210,000 were granted at the request of wives.

THIS globe has had 65,937,812,232,075,296 human inhabitants since the beginning of time. To even bury this vast number the whole landed surface of the globe, every inch of it, would have to be dug over 120 times.

STATISTICS show that 47,000,000 of people die every year, and that to each and every one of these 47,000,000 must be allotted 230 feet of ground, making a total of nearly twenty-one square miles of the earth's surface that is each year taken up for burial purposes—New York Medical Record.

HISTORY REPEATED.

SWITZERLAND, the ancient Helvetia, was conquered by the Romans 15 B. C., and was successively subject to the Burgundians, Germans and Franks.

NO ONE knows when whisky was first made, but, according to Mr. Ashton, it was hardly known until the time of the Pretender, being a drink strictly of the Highlanders.

PREVAILERS to the reign of Edward VI. grapes were brought to England in large quantities from Flanders, where they were first cultivated about 1250. The vine was introduced into England in 1552, being first planted at Bisham, in Suffolk.

TANNING leather with the bark of trees was early practiced. Ten was introduced into England from Holland by William of Orange, who was a tanner, and was discontinued until the reign of James II., when it was first brought to this country.

DO NOT think that always means that you should think that way. It is a common mistake.

THE French have built the Royal Navy's largest ironclad, in two years and a half. The Neptune and the two French ships, have been three years building. Messrs. Harlow have offered to build a small vessel in three days.

"August Flower"

Mrs. Sarah M. Black of Seneca, Mo., during the past two years has been afflicted with Neuralgia of the Head, Stomach and Womb, and writes: "My food did not seem to strengthen me at all and my appetite was very variable. My face was yellow, my head dull, and I had much pain in my left side. In the morning when I got up I would have a flow of mucus in the mouth, and a bad, bitter taste. Sometimes my breath became short, and I had such queer, tumbling, palpitating sensations around the heart. I ached all day under the shoulder blades, in the left side, and down the back of my limbs. It seemed to be worse in the wet, cold weather of Winter and Spring; and whenever the spells came on my feet and hands would turn cold, and I could get no sleep at all. I tried everywhere, and got no relief before using August Flower. Then the change came. It has done a wonderful deal of good during the time I have taken it and is working a complete cure."

G. G. GREEN, Sole Man'fr, Woodbury, N.J.

Old Chum (CUT PLUG.) OLD CHUM (PLUG.)

No other brand of Tobacco has ever enjoyed such an immense sale and popularity in the same period as this brand of Cut Plug and Plug Tobacco.

Oldest Cut Tobacco manufacturers in Canada.

Ritchie MONTREAL.

Cut Plug. 1/2 lb Plug. 1/4 lb Plug.

LADIES!

If you desire a transparent CLEAR, FRESH complexion, FREE from blotch, menses, roughness, coarseness or pimples, use OLD DR. GORDON'S PEARLS OF HEALTH.

They cure all Suppressions and Irregularities, and make Women Regular. They create New Rich Red Blood, which restores the cheeks. Wasting Discharges cease. The breath becomes sweet and healthy. Nervous Prostration vanishes. Eyes bright and strong. Spirits buoyant. The skin clear, and the entire Nervous Prostrated Woman becomes a New Being.

Price \$1. Six packages \$5. Sent by mail securely sealed, upon receipt of price. Write a circular address. QUEEN MEDICINE CO'Y, MONTREAL.

ROSE and Co. Sole agents, Brandon.

THREE SCORE YEARS & TEN OLD DR. GORDON'S REMEDY FOR MEN

THE only remedy in all of Canada that will effect the Mac... AND NEVER FAIL.

QUEEN MEDICINE CO'Y, MONTREAL.

ROSE & CO. Sole Agents, Brandon.

...and... which... very sore... will not work...

XMAS. XMAS.

J. A. MONTGOMERY'S

Holiday Stock of

FRUITS, FINE GROCERIES,

CONFECTIONERY, FANCY

CHINA, CROCKERY.

GLASSWARE, &C.,

Now Complete.

The largest and best Assorted in Western Manitoba, and

Prices LOWER than ever before.

We are

HEADQUARTERS

for Christmas Presents

Buy from us and Save Money.

J. A. Montgomery

9TH ST., BRANDON, MAN.

WILSON & SMYTH

One of The Pleasures of Life

is delightful surroundings, and nothing surrounds you so much and so constantly as your home. Hardly anybody would hesitate in a choice between Greenland and a tropical garden, and yet some homes are so cheerless as the land of the iceberg, when they might just as easily be as pleasant as the region of perennial flowers and sunshine.

Now the evenings are long, why don't you make your home bright, cheerful, attractive, picturesque and joyous with a tasteful and elegant outfit from our magnificent assortment of novelties in furniture?

We can touch up every room in your house with a glow of morning light and although our adornment is not so cheap as light, you couldn't very well ask much lower prices than these.

An Elegant Six Piece Parlor Suite for \$35.00.

A Handsome well made Lounge \$6.50.

A Massive Oak Dining Room Suite, comprising Sideboard Extension Table and Six Chairs, all to Match, for \$41.50.

Everything you want to furnish your home at close prices.

Wilson & Smyth.

A COOK WANTED.

A GOOD female cook wanted at Orbow.

Apply at ORBOW HOTEL, Orbow, Assn.

WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills.

To save Doctors' Bills use Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills.

THE BEST FAMILY PILL IN USE FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS

Keep the Works in good order. NORMAN, Ont., January 15, 1900. W. H. COMSTOCK, Brockville, Ont. Dear Sir—Your "Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills" are the best regulator for the system that I have ever used. Life is as the time piece; frail and delicate are many of its works. A tiny particle of foreign substance adheres to the smallest wheel in the works, and what is the result?—at first, only a slight difference is perceptible in its time-keeping. But wait a while; as the obstruction grows, the irregularities become greater, until at last, what could have been cured with little trouble, in the beginning, will now require much care in thoroughly cleaning the entire works. So it is in human life—a slight derangement is neglected, it grows and increases, imperceptibly at first, then rapidly, until what could, in the beginning, have been cured with little trouble, becomes almost fatal. To prevent this, I advise all to purify the system frequently, by the use of Morse's Pills, and so preserve vigor and vitality. Yours faithfully, H. F. ATWELL. The Traveler's Safe-Guard. ANAQUAULA POND, N.S., Jan. 27, '90. W. H. COMSTOCK, Brockville, Ont. Dear Sir—For many years, I have been a firm believer in your "Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills." Not with a blind faith, but a confidence wrought by an actual personal experience of their value and merit. My business is such that I spend much of my time away from home, and I would not consider my traveling complete without a box of Morse's Pills. Yours, &c., M. R. McINTOSH. A valuable Article sells well. BRONCHOIS HARBOR, N.S., Jan. 15, '90. W. H. COMSTOCK, Brockville, Ont. Dear Sir—This is to certify that I deal in Patent Medicines, including various kinds of Pills. I sell more of the Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills than of all the others combined. Their sales I find are still increasing. Yours, &c., H. L. NICHOLSON.

HARDWARE

A FULL SUPPLY

Nails of every description, Plaster, Cement, Hair, Tar and

Brown Oils, Paints, brushes,

STOVES, TINWARE, ETC.

Rogers' Cutlery and Electro Plated Spoons and Forks, Grand

Rapid Carpet Sweeper, Churns and dairy Supplies.

Blacksmiths' Outfits, Fencing Wire of all kinds.

WILSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Cor. 7th St. and Rosser.

WM. FERGUSON

Direct IMPORTER

—OF—

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS

The only House west of Winnipeg that has Customs and Excise Bonding Warehouse.

Bass's Ale, Guinness' Stout, Milwaukee Lager, and all domestic Ales, Lager and Stout always kept in stock.

ST. JACOBS OIL

The Great Remedy for Pain

Neuralgia

Rheumatism

Remember the Pain Killer

Ask your Druggist for it and take nothing else.

TIME IS FLYING

and as quickly as night follows day we find ourselves drifting peacefully into another season.

The immense piles of Fall Goods we are showing will bear testimony to the fact that

IT WILL NOT ALWAYS BE SUMMER.

On our counters are large and Carefully Selected lines of the most Stylish and Beautiful materials from the leading markets, and we have much pleasure in according our patrons and the public a cordial invitation to call and inspect our stock.

We are showing the largest and best assortment of goods in the province and we feel confident we can give the most perfect satisfaction to all who may entrust us with their orders for the fall and Winter.

With the finest stock in the northwest, every assurance of first-class work, and the very latest styles. New York and London, we wish to return our most sincere thanks for past favors and solicit your esteemed orders for the coming season.

J. S. Laughton.

LOCAL NEWS.

Jno. Adams has left for Neepawa.

The Bachelors Ball will take place at the Langham Hotel.

Jos. B. Chambers, of Wawanesa, was in the city last week.

J. S. Brayfield and H. James have been appointed auditors of the city accounts.

Mr. J. W. Brownlee is visiting friends in the city, she will return to Vancouver shortly.

Judge Walker, accompanied by Mr. R. J. Campbell paid a visit to Virden last Monday.

Mr. E. J. Barclay and his son Harry are spending a few days in Lethbridge, N. W. T.

Mrs. J. P. Humphries left last Monday for California where she goes to join her husband.

Mr. W. A. Macdonald, M. P., returned last Friday from his extended trip in the east.

Jno. Macfarlane, who has been engaged clerking in the city for some time, left last week for Emerson.

The annual meeting of the Brandon Board of Trade takes place this evening at 8 p. m. in the city hall.

The invitations for the Firemen's Ball are out. It will take place in the Opera Hall on the evening of the 1st of Feb'y.

The pupils at the convent (St. Joseph's) gave a concert Saturday night and on Sunday evening. The entertainments were greatly appreciated and largely attended.

James Sharman arrived in the city last week with a car load of well bred Herefords, which he is offering for sale to the farmers of this district. Mr. Sharman brings these cattle from his brother's herd at Shoal Lake.

We are sorry to state that Mr. Duncan McKelvie is again unable to attend to his large and growing business, owing to a severe attack of illness.

Mr. Cartwright, of Plum Creek, has bought a very valuable team of horses from Mr. Mann of this city. Mr. Mann has some of the best horses in the country, and at this rate will shortly have a most valuable stock farm.

Mr. Aylesworth has most kindly presented the Ladies Aid Society with a fine pair of blankets for the hospital. As this kind action was totally unsolicited the kindness of Mr. Aylesworth is all the more appreciated.

Over 1000 lbs of Manitoba maple seed has been received at the experimental farm here, which will be distributed amongst the farmers free of cost. There are also a large number of seedlings and cuttings which will also be given on the same liberal terms.

The last time her Majesty's troops passed through Brandon for the west, Mr. W. Ferguson got an order from her Majesty for 25 gallons of Jamaica rum. After it was consumed Mr. Ferguson received a letter congratulating him on the superiority of the article.

The Free Press published in the morning, "ex Mayor O'Kelly, of Brandon" is in the city, and the Tribune published in the evening says "ex Mayor O'Kelly, of Brandon," is in the city. Enterprising papers that always rob their exchanges of their "best news" invariably fall into such errors.

The Ice Club have arranged to hold another meeting on Tuesday, February 7th, when purses to the amount of \$150 will be competed for. There will be three events—a free-for-all trot 3 in 5—a three minute trot 3 in 5—and a named race 2 in 3. Entries to close on the 6th of February.

The funeral of H. W. Perry which took place last Sunday was conducted with full Masonic honors. The deceased had been a member of the Napanee Lodge No. 9 G. R. C. A. F. and A. M. His remains were followed to their final resting place by a large number of his brother craft.

The representative of Messrs. Arthur & Co. of Glasgow, Scotland, Mr. W. H. Harris paid his half yearly visit to the city on Thursday to take orders from Mr. J. R. Stronach. The company this gentleman represents is one of the largest in Great Britain having about 8000 men in their employment as well as 248 travellers.

Mr. David Manchester, brother of E. H. Manchester, this city, who has a couple of large clothing manufacturing in Ontario, was in this city a few days last week en route to Vancouver, where he is opening an agency. He opened up business arrangements with some Brandon houses, and in the future may do considerable business with our citizens.

The bachelors ball which will take place on the 8th of February is anxiously looked forward to as it is always a very pleasant affair everything being done in the class style. The ball being the first of the season will add to the pleasure.

Miss MacVicar, matron of the hospital acknowledges with pleasure the gift of a very handsome bed from Messrs. Wilson & Smyth. There were two patients admitted, one discharged and one death.

The promenade concert to be given by the Ladies Aid for the benefit of the General Hospital this evening promises to be an affair of the most brilliant description. All the best local talent have been kindly promised to assist. This alone ought to assure success. It is to be held in the Opera Hall and as the object is a philanthropic one, and one for such a good cause, it is to be hoped that a Brandon public even in these hard times will turn out largely to help it to a successful pecuniary end.

Mr. D. Doupe, of Winnipeg, paid the city a visit last week.

Mr. Donaldson left last Monday on a business trip to Ontario.

Frank Adams left last week on a trip through to the coast and on business bent.

Mr. S. A. Bedford, of the experimental farm, paid a visit to Winnipeg last week.

The office formerly occupied by Mr. Chiu has been added to the office of the law firm of Macdonald & Macdonald.

Mr. S. Macdonald, of Portage la Prairie, who spent a couple of days in the city last week, returned to his home on Saturday last.

The Northern Pacific will make a round trip rate of \$4.00 from Brandon to Winnipeg for Manitoba Ball on Jan'y. 26th. Tickets on sale Jan'y. 26th good to return five days from date of sale.

Mr. Joseph Laporte, a former Winnipegger, is now a deputy collector of customs in Dakota, paid a visit to the city last week. He left here for Pembina on business connected with his department.

Mr. S. H. Bower will shortly move from his present establishment on Rosser to that at present occupied by Mr. White-law, on the corner of Eighth and Rosser. It is Mr. White-law's intention to confine his business to his west end store.

Mr. E. H. Bennett has left his old quarters in the City Treasury office (Mr. McMillan's) and taken a position in the office of Macdonald & Macdonald. There is little doubt that this young gentleman has a successful career ahead of him.

In the case that was recently tried in Winnipeg before Judge Killam, of Charlebois, v. the Great Northwest Central Railway Company, the application of Mr. Charlebois was thrown out. Mr. Charlebois returned at once to Quebec.

A meeting of the members of the Grand Orange Lodge of the Northwest Territories will take place at Wolsley; and arrangements have been made with the C. P. R. to carry delegates for a fare and a third, provided there are 25 delegates in attendance.

A letter was received by Alderman Cameron from D. G. Stewart, who is at present in Japan. Mr. Stewart has had a successful trip, so far in the Orient. He says, though, that times there are very quiet at the present moment. In that respect, the Orient has probably taken a leaf out of an eastern book.

In the death of Lord Elphinstone Manitoba and the Northwest has lost a nobleman, who had a large interest in the country, and one who was very favorably impressed with it. His son, the Hon. Mr. Elphinstone, has a large farm near Virden; he has lately been attending the Cavalry School in Winnipeg. His lordship died on Thursday last at Musselburg, Scotland.

A serious accident befell Mr. Robert Birney, a well-known and very popular conductor of the C. P. R., at Elkhorn, while on his usual trip. It appears he was stepping from the caboose to the station platform when he slipped, falling between the platform and the caboose, and received a deep cut on the head about six inches long and a number of bruises on the body. He was removed as speedily as possible to his home in Brandon, where he received the best of attention, and he is now in a fair way to recovery.

George A. Rouse, of Rapid City, appeared before Police-Magistrate Todd last week, charged with obtaining goods to a large amount from Wilson & Smyth by false pretences. He was defended by Mr. Mathewson. Mr. Cameron, of the firm of Sifton & Phillips, for the prosecution. It appeared from the evidence that defendant had obtained some \$1,140 worth of goods from the firm of Wilson & Smyth by saying his brother, a farmer in his district, was in partnership with him, and on a suit being entered against him and his brother, he made an affidavit that the brother had never been in partnership. He was committed to the next Assizes.

The pupils attending the City Schools are increasing rapidly. In the Central School all the rooms are full, and it has been found necessary to fit up a room in the basement for a new grade. We are glad to state that what the Board has had in contemplation for some time has at last become an accomplished fact. The Collegiate Department, which has now four qualified teachers, becomes the Collegiate Institute for this district, and is placed under Mr. Wilson. The Public School, which is separate from the Collegiate, has Mr. Argue for principal. This separation is a decided advantage to both institutions. A large number of those attending classes are doing so to prepare themselves to pass the necessary examination to become teachers. Of these there is a larger number than ever, and their number is on the increase.

THE SALE AT S. H. BOWER'S.

The sale of Dry goods, Ready made clothing, Mens furnishing, Boots and Shoes and groceries that is taking place at S. H. Bower's store ought, not only to be a popular sale to the community of Brandon, but also to the farming population in the neighboring districts. It is the intention of Mr. Bowers to sell all articles in his large and commodious store at prices that will not only surprise Brandonites but those who may have just arrived from Ontario. His reason for doing so is, that he will in a short time remove from his present quarters to a larger store on Rosser Avenue, where, when he opens up his enormous stock of new goods he will have no room for his present large supply. Mr. Bowers is well known to the Brandon public as an enterprising and energetic citizen that this will not surprise them and his knowledge of the art of doing the best in the market enables him to sell at a very low price even for the city of Brandon. See the change in ad.



BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

THE GUIDING STAR TO HEALTH.

A POSITIVE CURE FOR

DYSPEPSIA, SCROFULA, BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, BAD BLOOD, RHEUMATISM, HEADACHE, FOUL HUMORS, JAUNDICE,

and all diseases arising from a disordered condition of the

STOMACH, LIVER, BOWELS AND BLOOD.

P.B.B. acts on all the organs of the body to produce regular action, to strengthen, purify and tone, and to remove all impure accumulations of morbid matter from a Common Pimple to the worst Scrofulous Skin.

Thousands of reliable men and women testify to its good effects in the above diseases. Is it not worth at least a trial in your case? Price \$1 per bottle, 6 for \$5, or less than 1c. a dose.



London and Canadian Loan & Agency Co., (Ltd.)

Manitoba Office, 195 Lombard Street, Winnipeg.

GEO. J. MAULSON, Local Manager.

MONEY TO LEND

—ON—

IMPROVED FARMS OR CITY PROPERTY.

At Lowest Current Rates of Interest. Expenses Moderate. Terms Easy.

MUNICIPAL AND SCHOOL DEBENTURES PURCHASED.

Choice Farms For Sale, Improved and Unimproved, Convenient to Railways, Churches and Schools.

A very small payment required down. Balances in Instalments on Easy Terms, with Moderate Interest.

Agents for the sale of Farm Lands and City Property belonging to the Ontario Bank. New Settlers would do well to call and see our lists before locating.

DUNCAN W. SHAW, APPRAISERS, ROOM 3, DALY & COLDWELL'S BLOCK, P. O. Box 132, C. N. McDONALD, BRANDON, MANITOBA.

25 PER CENT. 25 DISCOUNT.

Every Article

IN OUR

Mammoth Stock

SUBJECT TO THE ABOVE DISCOUNT.

We are Overloaded and must sell the goods. Now for

CHEAP XMAS FURS, CLOTHING

AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS.

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

JOHN T. SOMERVILLE, BEAVER HALL, Syndicate Block

BRANDON POST OFFICE.

Office Hours from 8 o'clock to 12 o'clock. Money Order Office Hours, from 10 to 16. Mails for despatch are closed as follows: For the East, daily, at 10.45 a.m. For the West, daily, except Thursday at 11.00. For Rapid City, daily, except Sunday at 12.45. For Bourla Section on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 10.30. Northern Pacific, 11.15 a.m. ay, Wed. Monday and Friday 8.30. Mails are due to arrive at this Office as follows: From the East, daily, at 9.15. From the West, daily, except Thursday at 11.00. For Rapid City, daily, except Sunday, at 10.30. For Bourla Section Monday, Wednesday and Friday 11.00. Northern Pacific, Monday, Wednesday and Friday 11.15.

J. C. KAVANAGH, POSTMASTER.

THE LAST TWO WEEKS

OF OUR

Great Clearing Sale.

DONT MISS IT.

The weather is fine, take advantage of this opportunity to buy choice goods cheap.

GREATER BARGAINS THAN EVER!

25 to 50 % off

all winter goods, note a few of the reductions:

All wool white Blankets, regular price \$4.50, for \$2.95. Grey Blankets, regular price \$8.50 to \$4.75, now \$2.50 to 3.25.

Mantles at Cost Price.

All New, This Season's Importations.

Fine Beaver Cloth Jackets, \$11.00, for 6.75.

" " " " 13.50, for 8.00.

" " " " 9.50, for 6.00.

" " " " 8.50, for 5.00.

Children's and Misses' at exactly half price to clear.

A lot of Mantle Cloths to clear out at half price.

\$1.50 Line, double widths for 75 cents.

\$2 and \$2.25 " for \$1.00

\$2.50 " for 1.25

\$3 and \$3.50 " \$1.50 to \$1.75.

SEALETTES!

\$6 for \$3, \$7.50 for \$3.75. \$10 for \$6, \$12 for \$7.

Furs at Cost Price, and many instances at less.

Ready-Made Clothing at Great Reductions. Boy's Cloth Overcoats at Half-Price.

A few Men's Heavy Tweed overcoats, with coon Collar, regular price \$12, sale price \$6.

A lot of Boy's two-piece Suits at Half-Price, 3.59 Suits for 1.75, 4.50 for 2.25.

A lot of Men's Pants, broken lines, price to clear \$1.00.

A new line of Pants just in, fine dark stripe effects, regular value \$3.50, will be sold during this sale at \$2.50.

Block Stripe Worsted Pants, 50 pairs just put in stock, special price, \$3.50.

20 Per Cent. Discount on all Regular Goods.

No Reserve. Come early and secure bargains.

A. D. RANKIN & CO.

THE PEOPLE'S DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING HOUSE,

ROSSER AVE.,

BRANDON